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VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 7 1880

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HON. B. K. BRUCE.

CANED AT THE CAPITAL.

GREAT SURPRISE.

HAPPY TERMINATION OF THE AFFAIR.

Among the notable events which have transpired at the capital of the nation recently, none has been more agreeable than the surprise which awaited Senator Bruce at his residence on last Monday, when a large and influential delegation of Mississippians, headed by Judge Tarbell, and including Col. Morphis, Capt. Pierce, Maj. Hawksworth and Messrs. Smith, Howard, Caldwell, W. Bourne, Johnson, McFarland, Fisher, Genella, Bragan, Williams and others, invaded his premises and presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane, on which was the following inscription:

"Presented to Senator B. K. BRUCE, by the Mississippians temporarily residing in Washington, January 1880."

Judge Tarbell, in behalf of the delegation, presented the cane, and spoke as follows:

Senator—Every age has been confronted with problems affecting the rights and progress of the human race. Their solution, particularly to patriots and Christians, has been constantly wrought out by revolution, through blood, and over the victims of selfish ambition, in the persistent efforts to subvert the ways of righteousness and justice. The history of forty centuries is but the record of the strife of brother against brother, induced by a selfish leader.

It is nearly two thousand years since that cheering message of "good things of great joy," which was to be "to all people," "on earth," "peace, good-will toward men." Yet, to-day barbarism and slavery exist in a large part of the world, and oppression and persecution are active, aided by vast and burdensome standing armies; but it is gratifying to know that there is here and there progressive amelioration.

More than six hundred years ago began in England a contest for freedom of opinion and the right of private judgment. Nor is personal independence yet fully achieved, as the laborers in England and the serfs in Ireland, can sorrowfully testify. Out of that early contest in England, sprang the American Republic, planted and nourished by the tyranny of the mother country.

Our government has now entered upon the second century since the Declaration of Independence put forth the underlying sentiments, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." A long and costly struggle resulted in the more than separation, unwillingly conceded. A second war followed; another war for independence, which confirmed the permanence of the republic. Slavery, however, within our borders, consistently existed, until freedom was declared as the penalty of a war of

the greatest magnitude, the world had ever seen. Nevertheless, even now, fifteen years after the cessation of hostilities, the rights of freedom of a class are lingering, incomplete and unsatisfactory.

However much we may lament the slow growth of human rights and the obstacles interposed by selfishness, over which men have to climb, at times painfully, often in blood, it is certain that governments are steadily advancing in the recognition and practice of "equality before the law," the only true basis of Republican government.

Of this advance, Senator, you present in your person and in your exalted official station, a marked and wonderful example. A few years ago a slave, you are now a member of that august body, the United States Senate—a body as able and eminent as any of which history makes mention. For nearly six years, sir, you have occupied that seat, the peer of the most distinguished, to the satisfaction of the country and the Senate. In dignity, navy, intelligence and devotion, you have been unequalled.

The occasion, so honorable to yourself and the country, demands (and it would be wanting in its most important aspect without it,) mention of the intellectual ability of the colored race. With my faith in its power and strength, you, and most of those present, are quite familiar. That there have been great facts in the history of that branch of the human family, is not questioned. Skeptics are driven to one of two theories, that colored people are not human, or, conceding the ability of the mixed races, deny it to a small and very limited, exceptional class of native Africans, never numerous. Warring discourses, these doubts will be permitted to hang on the horns of their dilemma for a more appropriate occasion.

Of the Egyptians, Rollin says, they were the first people who rightly understood the rules of government. Herodotus, writing of the people of Mero, says, "they had a fixed constitution, a government, laws and religion." The Queen of Sheba was evidently not a barbarian, but an educated, refined and talented woman, for she visited Jerusalem to "prove Solomon with hard questions." Alexander the Great, in an address to his army, said of a famous African Queen: "How many nations did she conquer? How many cities were built by her? What magnificent and stupendous works did she finish? How shameful it is that I should not yet have attained to so high a pitch of glory!"

To Africa belongs the high honor of the first republic in the world, where the rulers were chosen by the people. Indeed, civilization arose in Africa, spreading thence into Europe. To the descendants of Ham belongs the honor of the invention of letters, as to Africa, also, the honor of the first public library known to history. African authors are mentioned in great numbers, and some of the very highest repute. Baron Humboldt, referring to the Ptolemies, says they were the most illustrious Kings of antiquity, whose reign shed lustre, not alone upon their own land, but upon the world. After enumerating many of their philosophical and scientific works, he says, "these excited a powerful influence upon the intellect and knowledge of Europe."

In art, in some respects, the early colored people have never been equaled. Nubia, Babylon and Thebes were cities of the black race, which for wealth, splendor and magnificence, have been the wonder for an ascending age; the remains now, after thirty-five centuries, exhibiting their superiority, in some respects, over anything of the present day.

As military commanders, the colored race have furnished Generals, acknowledged to have been great among the great men of the world. Indeed, the first great captain known to history was an African, and the first great general, the beginning of the Christian era, no white man's education was considered complete who had not visited, traveled and studied in Egypt. Bible history is full of accounts of white people who went down to Africa to travel or reside, and the New Testament commends the "wisdom of the Egyptians."

These facts show the early pre-eminence of the colored race, and are conclusive of its intellectual power and strength. What has been done by their color, those of the present day may emulate.

The remark is often made, that the colored people of America are what they have been made by centuries of oppression and persecution. The truth is, they are infinitely superior to their circumstances. If the colored people of this country could be canvassed their faculty for business, for the accumulation of property, the acquisition of knowledge, their power of oratory, and their general disposition to obey the law, would amaze even the skeptic. In proof of their ability to rise to distinction, they refer to their Bruce, their Douglass, their Langston, Garnett, the learned, eloquent and distinguished divine; Prof. Blyden, minister from Liberia to England, a man of most distinguished learning, ability and wisdom; Prof. Chas. L. Reason, a teacher in New York City, a most polished scholar and gentleman, with a cultured home of rare attraction; Benjamin Banneker, the great mathematician of his age; Prof. Bassett, the scholar and diplomatist; Isaiah Ware, noted as a logician; Rev. Dr. Crummel, Robert Purvis, Wm. Wells Brown, Phillis Wheatley, a sweet poetess; Ira Aldridge, an eminent tragedian; Miss Greenfield, the wonderful songstress; Edmonia Lewis, the sculptress; Fanny M. Jackson, classically educated, a distinguished educator, and a lecturer of rare accomplishments and ability, with many others, not omitting Crispus Attucks, who, advancing with the patriots of Boston to resist the British troops, was the first to shed his blood in the revolution. The achievements of Toussaint l'Ouverture, were so extraordinary that his name can be mentioned only with the noblest emotions, and all may be proud that he was a member of the human family and a brother. Treacherously seized in the hour of his triumph, while negotiating terms of peace, carried to France, where he was imprisoned, denied the presence of his family, and deliberately starved to death, with the knowledge and approval of the First Napoleon, whose wonderful military feats his colored prisoner had eclipsed. The recent cruel death, at the hands of the Zulus, of Prince Napoleon, may be taken as a just retribution for the mean and cowardly act of the grandnephew.

This occasion, sir, is certainly one of peculiar satisfaction, not done to the participants, but to all who appreciate the true principles of true Republican government. You are pointed to as an eminent and distinguished example of personal success, as well as illustrating our institutions. If the colored people of the United States are not fully accorded all their rights of person and property and education, they must remember the lesson of history, that all progress is the result of all achievements are worked out by patient, persevering, courageous struggle. Such is the law of existence, as shown in the past, and as it will continue.

The future of the colored race depends greatly upon themselves. Their intellectual power will very likely be tested to the utmost, but it will be found equal to all emergencies, and they will win. They will be aided by the acknowledged fundamental principle of the Republic, which all parties profess to cherish. Equality before the law, is a grand sentiment which the masses must insist upon, if they would perpetuate a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It is the very sine qua non for the preservation and protection of their individual rights. The people are becoming more and more imbued with its importance. The press is the fabled argus, with its hundred eyes, which is ever on the alert to expose every wrong done to our laws, our institutions, our form of government, or to the rights of citizens.

One of the most beautiful and touching incidents of human existence—one that should secure to colored people the sympathy and active friendship of all professed Christians, for all time—is the fact, that Simon, a black man, after Christ had been insulted, maltreated and was faint, weak and sore, bore the cross for him to the place of execution. No words can add to the force of this simple incident. As certain as there is a God in heaven, this must assure friends to the black man in time and eternity. And so, if they help themselves like men, they will soon come to their own. That they will honor themselves and their friends, and be the firm supporters of Republican government, their history, ancient and recent, is a sufficient warrant.

Senator, a few friends have deemed it appropriate and wise to manifest to you, not only their admiration for and devotion to you personally, but their appreciation of your official career, and at the same time to renew their allegiance to that system of government which opens the way to the humblest to rise to places of the highest honor. In this spirit and with these views, they have caused to be prepared a testimonial which they have commissioned me to present. As you will observe, it is very beautiful, and may be taken as a slight indication of their esteem for their honored representative. I beg you to accept this gift, and with it their assurances to yourself, and also to your estimable wife, not omitting the young Roscoe Conkling Bruce, of their highest esteem and best wishes for your individual health, happiness and prosperity, whether in private or public station.

As you lean on this staff, whilst descending life's rugged hillside, may it not only serve to make your steps steady and secure, but at the same time prove a link of remembrance between you and those who have the pleasure of greeting you as a friend.

Senator Bruce accepted the presentation, and made the following response:

Judge Tarbell—In behalf of yourself and other Mississippians, temporarily residing in Washington, you have tendered me this handsome case. The gift is intrinsically valuable, both as an ornament and a utility, but it is appreciated by me most because given as an expression of personal good will, and as an evidence of the approval of yourself and the gentlemen you represent of my record as a public man. You sustain to me the dual relations of friends and constituents, and I may appropriately recognize the tender of this token in few and simple words, such as I might utter in more fullness of detail to my constituency, if they were present.

I entered on my career as a Senator of the United States under circumstances that made my

cess a matter of doubt and of some difficulty.

I stood in the Senate the single representative of my race, and I began my public life in the presence of the prejudice that attaches to that race.

I perceived the existence, among honorable and intelligent men, of a sentiment that underestimated the capacities of the race for growth, that ignored our aptitude to take on the vigorous forms of American civilization, and that questioned the propriety, if not the right of placing us at this juncture in our progress, in the responsible and dignified positions of representatives among the law-makers of the nation.

But this prejudice, it is but just for me to say, has never, during my official life here, expressed itself in discourtesy to me. I have received at the hands of my co-laborers of both political parties only kindness and more consideration than I could reasonably expect.

Further, differing from the ordinary antagonism that exists between political parties in their normal condition, and that find an unobjectionable expression in the North and West, I detected what seemed to me an exceptional suspicion and opposition to Republicanism in the South.

I will not attempt to account for this difference in the judgments of the opposition relative to the Republican party as it exists in the different sections of the Union, but I could not fail to perceive that this special antagonism existed, and that in the initial of my public life it would very naturally, and to a certain measure, extend to me. At all events, I felt that my conduct as a public man would be subject to more than ordinary criticism by some, because I represented Republicanism of the South rather than of the North, by virtue of the necessity of my relations to it. Still another embarrassment confronted me in the novelty of my position; my sphere of life was a new one, and I was totally inexperienced in public affairs. I found it not only necessary to realize the responsibilities of my position, but needful to learn how to meet them. Believing that success depended to some extent on personal conduct, I determined to cultivate and exhibit to my honorable associates a courtesy that would inspire reciprocal courtesy, and manifest an unobtrusive, respectful manner in my individual life that would command respect from those among whom I moved.

Desiring to exhibit fidelity to my trust, I have diligently sought to be advised of the will and wants of the people of my State, that I might faithfully represent the one and effectually meet the other. On matters of public moment, while daily appreciating my obligation to my race, I have sought impartially and justly to ascertain and subserve the interests of all classes of the citizens of Mississippi. I have not understood, however, that I represented the single interests of a great commonwealth, but that under our national federative system, I, in common with every other senator, in addition to the constituency at home, represent one that extends throughout the Republic, and as a faithful public servant, I must recognize and meet not only my obligations to my own State, but give equal recognition and response, in my public acts as a legislator, to the legitimate demands of the sisterhood of States that compose the republic. I, therefore, without probably fully appreciating the philosophy of the impulse in the beginning of my career, felt that the success and usefulness of a public man demands that he should understand the temper of the times in which he acted, and appreciate and adjust himself to circumstances that made my

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, Editor.
J. D. KENNEDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1880.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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AGENTS.

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REGISTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Congress is a remarkably quiet body this session. The Democratic party can learn something.

Don Cameron may not carry Pennsylvania in his pocket, but it is certain that he has its Republicanism at his command.

There is quite an influential body of Republicans, so-called, in New York, who will be dissatisfied, no matter whom the Republicans may nominate.

Will the Irish World accept the Herald's \$100,000 subscription to the Irish relief fund, or will it charge that it is British gold in disguise, to humiliate the starving Irish?

The Senate is indisposed to confirm the few Republican supervisors of the census appointed for the South by the President. His Excellency, strangely enough, forgets that a solid South will not brook an inroad into her numerical strength.

January went out with several impromptu marriage affairs to its credit, and from present appearances, February will increase the list of Benedicts ten fold. The young ladies, we understand, have organized a mutual protective association, for the purpose of inducing marriageable young men this way. The home crop has become well nigh extinct.

The ball given by the C. M. P. U. on Saturday morning last, at the Violet Hall, was a success. The hall was literally jammed; in truth, it was uncomfortably crowded. Everything passed off quietly, and the fun was at its highest when we took our departure. Great credit is due the arrangement committee and its efficient chairman, Mr. A. A. Maurice, for the successful termination of the effort of the C. M. P. U.'s.

We have received the *Ledger*, the new weekly, of which Gov. Hahn is editor. Without flattery, the *Ledger* must be conceded to stand in the front rank of publications of its kind in this city. Its editorials are clear cut, forcible and elegant in composition, and pronounced in Republicanism. The workmanship is not the least noticeable feature of the new paper. There is a want for such journal in Louisiana, and for that matter, in the whole South. It cannot fail to bring great strength to the Republican party, while by its elevated tone on social, literary and other topics, it is bound to win its way into the hearts of refined families who would not otherwise thus encourage a paper of its politics. Wishing the *Ledger* abundant success in its mission, we have accordingly placed it on our list of exchanges.

COWARDLY.

Last week the *Democrat* reprinted from the New York *Star*, a Washington letter, headed, "Ex-Carpet-bag Senators." A weekly paper published in this city by two colored men, reproduced the same correspondence, adding thereto a reference to Governor Pinchback, in which the statement was made that the President has refused to appoint him Naval Officer of this port, on the charge that the ex-Governor is the "proprietor of four high-toned (?) faro banks" in this city. If there be any truth or semblance of truth, in such a grave charge on the reputation of a prominent citizen and distinguished member of his party, it is very remarkable that the *Democrat* should have failed to take advantage of the fact by not parading it before the public. It, however, very properly not only ignored this last portion of the *Star's* letter, but did not even bring the name of Mr. Pinchback in connection with the "carpet-bag" worthies alluded to, as he is not of that class. The *Democrat* must have been satisfied that the accusation of the *Star* was groundless, false, and, consequently, unworthy of a passing notice. It is not, therefore, to vindicate the good name of Mr. Pinchback we write these lines. He is too well known here to need any defense.

The *Star*, in its insignificance and distance from this city, can well be overlooked, in the reckless fabrication which emanated from the brain of its correspondent. Our object is to know what motive could have actuated the weekly above mentioned, to rebash this gross libel in this community, in order to asperse, if possible, the man whom the *Star* can only harm by chance. The reproduction of the lie, even in this city, would not have commanded our notice were it not for the report that it was formally laid before the President. The New Orleans weekly cannot shield itself on the plea that it is not the author of the lie. It's well known enmity to Governor Pinchback, is the only solution of its action; otherwise, it would never have noticed the matter. If it believes the charge, as a matter of right and justice to the colored people of this city and State, it should lay bare the true inwardness of it, and not skulk behind a New York penny sheet. This is the unquestioned course for a bold, honest journal to assume in such a charge, which indirectly reflects on the honor of the people of the whole state. It must verify this glaring accusation, or stand self-convicted of a cowardly act.

Personals.

—Governor Nicholls has entered upon the practice of law in this city.

—Mr. Charles Vance, who has been teaching the last few months the town school of Lake Providence, Carroll parish, arrived in the city Wednesday morning, to visit his parents and take in the joys of Mardi Gras. Country life sets well with Charley, as his fine appearance indicates.

—Mr. Howard Smith, of Boston, a youthful and colored member of the newspaper fraternity, has fallen heir, according to the Washington *Argus*, to \$27,000—the grateful regard of a gentleman lately deceased in Maryland saved two children, Mr. Howard from a watery grave some years since.

—Judge Tarbell, whose presentation speech of a cane to Senator Bruce, which may be read in full on our first page, is a New Yorker by birth, but a Mississippian by long residence prior to the war.

—Ex Marshal Pitkin has commenced a serial story in the *Ledger*, to be completed in four numbers. Mr. Pitkin is an accomplished scholar and a graceful writer.

—General James Dugan's new book, "Doctor Dispacemque," is eliciting the highest praise from persons of superior literary culture.

—Marshal Douglass and Professor R. T. Greener, of Washington, have each contributed five dollars to the relief of the starving Irish.

—Dr. Alfred Tucker, a colored physician of great skill and successful practice, died lately at Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Tucker received his classical education at Oberlin, graduated from medicine at the University of Iowa, and served as surgeon in the Federal army during the rebellion.

—Rt. Rev. J. H. Galleher, the newly elected Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, is a firm friend of the evangelical work of his denomination among our people, as represented in the St. Philip Church enterprise.

OUR SOCIETY LETTER.

ELOQUENT SERMON.

CLUB FESTIVITIES.

"TAKING STRANGERS IN."

GROWLING AT OUR DEVIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 31, 1880.

My Dear Sir:—Pressing engagements have prevented me from taking up my pen to address you for an unexpectedly long interval, which I regret, because one or two matters of occurrence during that interval deserve more than the hasty reference which is all I can accord them.

Quite a number of strangers, or perhaps I should say visitors, have dropped in upon us during that time, and some very pleasant little social events have been registered in the memories of our own people and of their guests. Louisiana has furnished her full quota of visitors, mostly political, however, so it has not changed for me to meet them, not being in that line. I did have the honor of meeting the Hon. T. B. Stamps, who stopped with Gov. Pinchback for a moment where I "hang out."

I met at a pleasant little evening party, Mr. J. Harry Ellis, of New York, with his bride; very pleasant people and as handsome a couple as ordinarily one meets with. They were the guests of the groom's sister, Mrs. Spencer, one of the best teachers and most highly respected ladies of our city, and the gathering was at her residence.

The party was quite small and enjoyed therefore the unusual pleasure of sitting at table to partake of the refreshments so bountifully provided.

Vocal music was furnished by our sweet-voiced songstress, Miss Mattie Lawrence, by the bride, Mrs. Ellis and Messrs. Hawkesworth, Jones and Fleetwood; instrumental music by Mrs. Anna M. Boston; General Emerson was not much on the singing part, but made up for it in turning around when the piano performer accidentally glided into the notes of a delightful waltz that started everyone like an inspiration.

To break in, however, I would allude to the exercises at St. Luke's church, on the evening of January 18. Christmas day was a stormy, disagreeable, "nasty" day, and church attendance everywhere was very poor. The few faithful souls who heard the sermon delivered by Dr. Crummell on that occasion deemed it a pity others and more of them should not also share in it, and there was a general request made that it should be repeated. The Rev. Doctor yielded to the unanimous request, and on the evening above stated the spacious church edifice was filled to its utmost capacity, not less than a thousand people being present of all degrees in life, diplomats, senators, members of congress, professional and business men, all with their families and friends, and so on down to the gamins, who dropped

in to see what was going on in the new church anyhow.

The sermon was a perfect masterpiece, viewed from any standpoint. I wish it were possible to give in the limits of this letter even a sketch of it, but it is impossible. It is simply to be hoped that either in pamphlet form or through the medium of the newspapers it may be published to a larger congregation still.

The new opera, under the leadership of C. A. Fleetwood, shared in the hearty praise given. The singing as a whole or in quartette was superb. As an offshoot the quartette, Miss Mattie Lawrence, Miss Lucie Smith, Messrs. R. W. Tompkins and J. W. Cole sang "Come Holy Spirit" (The Veni Creator from Millard's Vespers in G) in a manner that was perfectly entrancing.

To return to our mittens, I must touch upon a "Stag," given at the rooms of the Sparta club to the members of the club by the newly elected president, Mr. J. H. Smith and one of the members, which "Stag" sat from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m., beginning on Friday evening, the 23d inst.

After partaking of a splendid supper, prepared under the special direction of that prince of good fellows T. Lawson Brooks, Esq., the remnants of the feast were removed, the club punch-bowl crowned the board, and toasts and speeches occupied the remainder of the evening. Each toast as announced by the presiding officer, was elaborated in a speech by one gentleman who was responded to by another. They were:

"The Sparta Club," Mr. J. G. B. Marshall; response, J. Harry Smith.

"Our Invited Guests," Wm. H. Harris; response, Samuel V. Jackson.

"Benefits of Club Life," T. H. Barlow.

"The Sparta Club and its Friends," C. B. Goven; response, C. A. Stewart, Jr.

"The Press," John C. Nalle; response, J. A. Johnson.

"The Future of our Race," J. Dancan Kennedy; response, C. A. Fleetwood.

"The Ladies of Washington," J. H. Malvin; response, Augustine Savoy.

"Social Intercourse," R. H. Nugent; response, T. L. Brooks.

As with Dr. Crummell's sermon, so now it is impossible even to give a resume of the speeches of this occasion, but they were far above the average of speeches on such occasions, and deserved the hearty applause accorded them. Without being invidious I might be allowed to say that the remarks of J. D. Kennedy, J. C. Nalle and "Angie" Savoy were specially bright gems around which other jewels of the evening made a brilliant setting.

Among the visitors since Christmas were Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Dickerson, of Newport, R. I., in whose honor several little social gatherings were had, two of which only I will note, not to be too altogether awfully long, you know. One given by Mr. Thomas Gasque, at his cozy home on "The Island," on Wednesday evening, the 28th, gave a charming *petite* supper, to a few friends in honor of the guests above named. There were also present Messrs. Letimori and Van Vranken, of Albany, N. Y. Among those assembled were Rev. Dr. Crummell, Miss Briggs, F. G. Barbadoes, Miss Bailey and Holmes; Messrs. Archer, Kennedy and Matthews, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Fleetwood, Mr. and the Misses Tompkins, Miss Katie Moten and others. The supper was delicious and the enjoyment all that could be desired.

The following evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell, at their delightful residence on "The Terrace," rendered doubly attractive as it is by the bright presence of their charming daughter Miss Alice Parke, "took in" the same strangers and a host of other friends as only they can do.

As a hostess Mrs. Bell is simply not to be surpassed, while her daughter is a perfect beam of light, full of wit and fancy that added to her personal charms earned for her the cognomen of "The Angel" some time since.

Here were gathered, to name on-

ly in part, Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson, Messrs. Letimori and Van Vranken, Senator and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Emily Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Purvis, Miss Mary F. ("Pet") Kiger, Rev. and Mrs. Shreve, Mrs. Jea. Wormley, Mr. Messrs. Archer, Kennedy, Matthews and Minton, the delightful Misses Caddie Parke and Lucy Moten, Miss Annie Foote, Mrs. Wilson and daughter, Mrs. Anna Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Fleetwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkesworth, G. F. T. Cook, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Shermon, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Martin Bruce, Dr. W. F. Crasor and others. The evening was spent in conversation and music, the irrepressible "Pia-fore" occupying a part of the time with Miss Wilson as "Josephine," Mrs. Anna Boston, Miss Caddie Parke, Mr. J. M. Hawkesworth and again Miss Wilson further contributed to the pleasures of the evening music vocal and instrumental. The supper table was a *chef d'oeuvre*, and (evidently) needed only to be seen to be appreciated. In the supper room Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Parke, Miss Moten, Messrs. Archer, Crasor and Fleetwood, exerted themselves to the uttermost in attention to the wants and wishes of every guest. No one was slighted, forgotten or overlooked. It is fair to say that this occasion has passed into the memory of all participating therein marked with a great white stone.

Congratulations are due to my highly esteemed friend Col. T. J. Minton, for he went into a competitive examination recently in his department, the treasury, with a number of the superior race, and came out second, winning a third-class clerkship, to which he has since been appointed to date from February 1, 1880. Which further reminds me to ask that when your type goes out for his beer, don't let him drop any of his "hic's" on my manuscript. In my New Year's letter, as a short way of putting the fact that the gallant Colonel Minton aforesaid is claimed by the two great States of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, I wrote the names interchangeably and right there the devil dropped a "hic," which, if coming from me as it appeared, would have, and did mislead some to the idea that our said gallant colonel aforesaid was "tightly slight," so to speak. If there is one thing more than another for which the colonel is noted it is his sobriety, and even if he had not been who could be otherwise on chocolate? May the devil admire you!

There are several other matters of which I would like to make mention as occurring, but I am tired and you ought to be, so I take Sleepily Yours,

M. S. In the case of the outrageous murder, alluded to in my last, the grand jury, to-day, presented three colored men, named Bedford, Pinn and Queenan, upon the evidence of another of the party named Johnson who "squealed."

There are strong probabilities of a rise in hemp.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES
5 " 2-55
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL
5 " Maraschino
5 " Cocoa
100 basket Lafaurie ANISETNE
200 " Marie Brizard
55 cases superior Burgundy WINE
200 " Bordeaux
100 " Brandy Cherries
10 " new fruits in juice
10 " boneless Sardines in oil
5 " boneless Macerels in oil
50 " White Wine Vinegar
36 cases and bbls. White Wine Vinegar
Landing and for sale by
J. B. SOLARI and SONS,
37 and 39 Royal and 75 Camp street.

LITERARY NOTICE.—The "Earl of Mayfield" has had a remarkable success. Its publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have already issued the fourth edition. The leading papers speak of it in terms of the highest praise, and it has all the appreciation that the most sanguine expectations of the author could have anticipated. It is a decidedly popular romance. For sale by all booksellers.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE.

100 bottles of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing at steamship Hancock, from Havre, and for sale by
J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
37 and 39 Royal Sts.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account my friends.

Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

1880
HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household. Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

A Coming Holiday Book! By a Colored Author! To appear early in December.

"LAYS IN SUMMER LANDS,"

POEMS.

BY J. WILLIS MENARD.

With the press notices of his remarkable appearance in Congress as the first colored Congressman elected.

The Preface will be written by F. G. Barbadoes, Esq., President of the Banquet Historical Association of Washington, D. C. The transition of the colored people from slavery to Freedom has been a most remarkable one; and whatever tends to prove their genius and intellectual power should be cherished by the race itself and its tried friends.

The book will be printed on fine paper, large type, and sent to subscribers, post paid, in cloth cover for 75 cents; in paper do., 50 cents. Agents wanted. A copy will be sent to every newspaper that will publish this notice. Subscriptions received now. Address H. B. ABRAHAM, General Agent, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES
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Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

1880.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations, which are prepared by the best artists, exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind. The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account my friends.

Country Produce Generally.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,

RICE,

(Continued from First Page)

the spirit of the nation he sought to serve.

The influence exerted by the individual upon the society of which he is a member, however large his capacities and however industriously he may exert them, is relatively small. He does not give complexion to public opinion by exerting an exterior influence, which shall conform it to his own thought, but effects the public thought only to the extent that his individual thinking enters into the volume of current ideas, and, as a constituent therein, makes up the aggregate without appreciably changing its character. The national spirit is something broader than the dogmas of either or both of the great parties, and there is something in the sentiment, tone and thought of that organic unit called the nation which is as distinctive and characteristic in its order as the mental qualities that distinguish and identify the individual; and the public man who will either make or administer laws wisely and satisfactorily, must recognize this national spirit and put himself in accord with it.

To preserve the integrity of the part we must preserve the health and the development of the whole, and I have felt impelled, for the interest of my own State and section, no less than for the general interest of the country, to liberalize, enlarge, and nationalize my judgment upon matters of public policy.

A Republican in my convictions, I have built my public life upon a Republican philosophy as I understand it, and I can see no reason for bitterness, because men entertain differences of opinion upon questions of policy and administration.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in a humble, but earnest way, I have striven to discharge the official duties of my position. I have not wittingly supported any measure that was not in the interest of my constituents and of the rights of all the people. I believe that I have done something towards producing kindly feeling and better understanding between the race in the South and the sections of the Union. I have supported measures that have generally been in accord with the will of my constituents, and that have done something toward advancing the interests of the country, and I hope that my personal conduct and official acts, while supplying no occasion for reproach to my race, furnish ground of encouragement to them in their efforts for growth and improvement, and give some guarantee to those of our fellow-citizens who have questioned our outcome that we possess the elements that govern success under our free institutions, that will enable us as a race to become good and useful citizens of the republic.

You will accept my thanks for this handsome and valuable gift and for the kindly sentiments and confidence that you have been pleased to express towards me through its bestowal.

A somewhat pleasant surprise marked the close of the ceremony, by the evidently unexpected presentation by Mr. G. C. Smith, on behalf of the gentlemen present, of two handsome pictures to Mrs. Bruce, who returned her thanks in a few neat and well chosen remarks.

Governor Pinchback and Mr. H. C. Bruce, brother of the Senator, being present, the former was called upon to say something. Gov. Pinchback made one of his happiest efforts, in which he said he was glad to see such unity and friendly feeling existing among Mississippians; it was good to see brethren dwelling in peace together; sorry to see such was not the case in Louisiana; and after paying a high compliment to the majesty and dignity of Senator Bruce as a public man, and characterizing him as a representative who had brought honor upon his race and rendered substantial services to the country, closed his remarks by saying he had hoped some refreshments in the dining-room, and being quite ready to begin a raid on the same, and suggested that no man should "stand

on the order of his going, but go at once."

The suggestion was acted upon at once, and the handsome spread was soon made to appear like an ancient seine. Champagne flowed freely, and quite a number of happy speeches, complimentary of the Senator, were made, when the party again repaired to the parlor, to listen to the recitation of Sheridan's ride, and other select reading, by Mr. Williams.

At a late hour the party separated, all feeling that it was good indeed to have been there.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Sept. 23, 1879, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calumet street depot:

Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 p. m.
Express No. 2..... 7:40 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:35 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:30 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:30 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Vicksburg daily, without change. Tickets for sale and information given at 23 Camp street, corner Common.

REDUCED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:

To Boston.....\$27 60
To New York..... 35 00
To Philadelphia..... 35 00
To Washington..... 34 00
To Albany..... 35 00
To Buffalo..... 32 00
To Pittsburgh..... 31 10
To Cleveland..... 30 00

Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

30 DAY MONTH GUARANTEED.
\$12 a day at home by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can do right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address: TRUE & CO., 100 Main, 6-21

L. BONQUOIS, CHAS. PAUL

BONQUOIS & PAUL,
Boot and Shoe-Makers,
UNDER THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
Near Common Street,
New Orleans.

WALTON, BARAGER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
DEALER IN TEAS,

158..... FRONT STREET..... 156

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CHAS. F. BARAGER,
215 BULLOCKY.

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No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS Prop'r.
SO MANY DIAMONDS IN CONNECTION
WITH SO MUCH BAD ENGLISH.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Orange, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS. Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS. Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plants.

HERB PLANTS. Oregano, Backthorn, Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS. Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc.

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COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS,
No. 31 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

L. N. MARKS, President.
F. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
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ADVANCE,
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SPECTATOR,
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RALEIGH, N. C.

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WHY NOT TRY

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
(Published every Saturday)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRIBUNE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONCORDIA EAGLE,
VIDAIA, LA.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a **BUNION** and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents for sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANA will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

OUR AIM

that has governed the LOUISIANA from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we believe to be a fact becoming manifest; and the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

POICY

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; to foster a harmonious and moderate where all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and righteous position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and maintain advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANA offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State; proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00
SIX MONTHS..... 1 00
THREE MONTHS..... 50
SINGLE COPIES..... 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00
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Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS..... 3 00
THREE MONTHS..... 2 00
ONE COLUMN Three Months..... 3 00
Six Months..... 2 00
Twelve Months..... 4 00

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MOULDER,
(SUCCESSOR TO ALBERT WANGENHEIM)

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A A R R T T T T T T T T
A A R R T T T T T T T T

PHOTOGRAPHER,

131..... POULDA St..... 131

NEW ORLEANS.

Photographs of every description, size style taken and finished in a superior manner.

A specially made of copying and enlarging small defective pictures and finishing them equal to pictures from life, in COLORED, OBTAIN and INDIA INK.

The largest sky-light, and best facilities in the city, for taking groups.

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address: H. H. LEE & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1.15
SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.00
DAILY, \$10.00

IN NEWS GETTING, EDITORIAL ABILITY, CORRESPONDENCE, And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior

THE DAILY INTER OCEAN

Is the Cheapest Morning Paper published in Chicago.

The LADIES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the Secret Orders, is a valuable feature.

THE

SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world.

An Educational Department

Has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our Schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Has the largest circulation of any Political Newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and is only

\$1-15, Postage Paid.

The Agricultural and Commercial Departments

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SH-UP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT

Will contain Leading and Interesting Features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of THE INTER OCEAN to spare neither pain nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

EDWARD ALLENHALL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

No. 36 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER

—Issues Policies on—

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